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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Second Congressional District of Virginia.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 18, 1870.

To the Editor of the New National Era.

Since my last to you, Sept. 11th, our prospects have materially brightened in this District. We have a few disorganizers in the city—opposed to Col. Platt—who called a convention to nominate a candidate in opposition to him—a Republican candidate—as if a Republican could be found who would run in opposition to the regular nominee. The so-called convention assembled yesterday consisting of five (5) Delegates from Norfolk, just five and no more, they unanimously nominated Wm. R. Jones of this city, as their candidate, the candidates of the five, as not a soul else was present as a Delegate from any section of the country—thus showing that Col. James H. Platt, Jr., has no opposition in the Republican ranks, except the five, poor fellows, and poor Jones, a lonely run for Congressional honors will be his should he accept this one-horse nomination, if he depends on Republican votes. I said our prospects had materially brightened as I consider this proof of unity in our ranks as equivalent to victory—and how could it be otherwise when we think of the tremendous issues involved in the campaign, when we look at the designs of the Democrats—designs openly avowed—should they again obtain power. Designs involving no less than the rescinding of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the repudiation of the national debts and all other measures and laws enacted by Republican Congresses. These are some of the issues involved, issues pregnant with meaning, and with fear in the event of Democratic success—and we have no doubt that in the event of their success they would carry out their threats. Every act of theirs from the commencement of the war until now justifies us in believing them capable of everything they threaten, and to no class of one population is the issues involved of more importance than to the colored citizens; at them and their political rights and privileges will the first Democratic blows be struck.

Made free and clothed with all the privileges of freemen by the Republican party, the colored men of the United States are to-day a standing monument of republican government—a monument that the Democrats would gladly overthrow and destroy. I mean not that they would again throw you into personal slavery, for that I consider impossible, and only because impossible do I think they would not undertake it; but I mean political slavery and death, the taking from you of those rights and privileges of freemen without which liberty and freedom are but a mockery and shame—which once having been enjoyed, the loss of them would be worse than death. The success of the Democrats means nothing more or less to the colored man than the loss of these privileges. We are speaking by the book when we say this; we have their own words for the announcement. Repudiation of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States are the Democratic war cry to rally voters to their standard for the fall elections. In the success of the Republican party is the only political hope for you and your children. You have the past record of the Republican party and its guarantee for its future course regarding you—a past record unsullied by spot or stain; a record on which shines with never-fading brightness the emancipation of the colored people of these United States, and that which far outshines all else, and will stand on the pages of history as the greatest work of the Republican party—the conferring of equal political rights and privileges upon you. Not until then were the colored people free indeed. And not least in the deeds done for you by the Republican party is the endeavors that have been made by them to educate you and your children; to fit you and them for contact with the world, and make you useful, intelligent citizens. In all these great measures for your welfare the Republican party has encountered the determined opposition of the Democrats. Victory perched upon Republican banners, and your personal and political freedom was the result. And now the defeated Democrats are once again in the field. Your enemies are once more on the field, filled with a hatred of you and your defenders as venomous as before. They are now striving to overturn all that has been done for you, and with you in great measure depends the result. Come out, every man, to the polls, and place your vote for Col. James H. Platt, Jr., the friend of the Administration and the national Republican party. Be not deceived by threats or force. The Government—thanks to the Republican party—has provided laws for your protection in the enjoyment of your political rights. Come out, then, every man, and see that your friends are registered at the registration, to be held fifteen days previous to the election. Vote for James H. Platt, Jr., and thus help to guarantee your own political liberty, by keeping the control of the Government in Republican hands. Remember, a Democratic victory is the signal for your political death.

JOHN F. DEZENROB.

The National Lincoln Monument Association.

ORGANIZATION AND DESIGN.

The National Lincoln Monument Association is a voluntary body of citizens, organized, with the national approval, to consummate the admitted wishes of the people of America by erecting a vast Monument in eternal memory of Abraham Lincoln and his chief coadjutors.

No one can deny the fitness and importance of such a Monument. It is essential to the gratitude and sorrow, the dignity and glory of the American people; and the neglect to build it would complete the proof of the oft-repeated charge, "the ingratitude of Republics."

At the time of President Lincoln's death, it seemed that the enthusiasm which then pervaded the land would soon cause all our chief cities to bristle with monumental shafts to his exalted worth and endeared memory. But this outburst of admiration and gratitude has well-nigh passed with the occasion of his birth.

This enterprise has been chartered by act of the Congress of the United States, and has its special sanction.

Witness the liberal donation of over one hundred thousand dollars in the shape of captured cannon and metal of which to make the bronze figures for the Monument. At the same time it is gratifying to know that it has the cordial approval and co-operation of every other Department of the Government.

With Senator Harlan as President; Hon. John F. Driggs as Vice-President; the incorruptible General Spinner, of the Treasury De-

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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1870.

partment, for Treasurer; and the energetic Jas. M. Edmunds, so well known as the Commissioner of Public Lands, for Secretary, the Association possesses a corps of officers whose strongly-developed Americanism, and whose bold confidence in the glorious future of the country, unites in an unusual degree the elements of success, and around which the patriotism of the whole country may confidently rally.

The Monument, when completed, will not only be the most elaborate in the world, but the proudest ever reared. No other Nation ever achieved such a triumph—no other people ever had such a history to commemorate—and it is the purpose of the Association to erect a Monument worthy of such a triumph, commensurate with such a history.

The managers have adopted for the Monument the design of Clark Mills, the American sculptor, whose genius as an artist—when posterity shall sit in judgment—will take rank with Phidias and Praxiteles, and will make him the compeer of Franklin, Morse, and Fulton. Speaking of him on the occasion of the inauguration of his first equestrian statue, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas said: "Clark Mills never studied nor copied—he never saw an equestrian statue nor a model of one—but proudly may we compare with any in Europe that noble figure, which preserves the form and features of our hero, and that colossal war-horse in bronze, which will bear him in glory through future ages."

The Monument is to be located in Washington, on the public ground near the Capitol. The pedestal will be of granite, and the figures of bronze. The whole structure will be seventy feet in height, of a triangular form, with truncated angles. Crowning the main column is a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln, represented in the act of signing the Emancipation Proclamation. Six equestrian statues of the Chief Generals, whose valor contributed to the preservation of the Union, will be poised on fountains thrown out from the base of the angles. These have been selected, namely: Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Howard, and Wadsworth.

On the second section, grouped about the middle of the Monument, are twenty-one colossal statues of statesmen, philanthropists, and civilians who stood by Lincoln through the dark days of the rebellion. Among these the War Minister Stanton, the strong right arm of the President during his entire administration; W. H. Seward, who, throughout that critical period, saved the country from foreign intervention, and maintained peace with all Nations; and Salmon P. Chase, whose rare financial ability created a currency, and sustained the country credit through all the trying years of the rebellion.

The Christian Commission will be represented in the person of George H. Stewart, its chairman, and the Sanitary Commission in the persons of Dr. Bellows, President of the Eastern Commission, and J. E. Yatenman, President of the Western. These our brave defenders into the field, the camp, and the hospital, carried to the bedside substantial evidence of the love and gratitude of the country, and thus restored to the ranks thousands of courageous soldiers, imparting to the army and Nation, in the shape of material charity, the priceless wealth of moral power.

The loyal pulpit will be represented by those distinguished and patriotic divines, Bishop Simpson and Henry Ward Beecher, whose spirit-stirring appeals rang through the land and stirred the inhabitants to deeds of heroic valor. On the third section there will be three historical figures, one at each corner of the Monument—the first representing the American Private Soldier—his country's boast, his country's trust; the second representing the noble part performed by woman under the figure of America caring for her Disabled Soldiers; and the third, the Liberated Slave, who, under the influence of our American progressiveness, stands forth not only free, but cultured.

On the fourth section there will be three allegorical figures, representing the great principles embodied in the American Constitution—Justice, Liberty, and Equality—ministering to the crowning figure, the great embodiment of them all—the noble martyr, Lincoln.

The Monument will present three scenes in basso-relievo—the first representing the firing on Fort Sumter; the second, the Surrender of Gen. Lee; and the third, the Congress amending the Constitution, abolishing slavery and establishing civil rights.

Thus it will be seen that, while the most elaborate monument in Europe is forty-five feet in height, has four equestrian statues, and but one colossal figure, the National Lincoln Monument is to be seventy feet in height, with six equestrian and thirty-one pedestrian statues of colossal size, the least nine feet in height, while the figure of Lincoln, though in a sitting posture, measures full twelve feet.

This Monument, thus surpassing all the monuments of the world in its vast proportions and grandeur, is designed to be an enduring memorial of the times and events which gave lustre to the administration of the martyred Lincoln, transmitting from generation to generation the history of the men who bore a conspicuous part in the Cabinet, in the field, in the national councils, and in all other stations, official or otherwise—an eternal sentinel guarding the era of emancipation; an immortal herald proclaiming to all the races of men the Nation's great civil and moral reforms—slavery blotted out from all her codes, and equal civil rights grafted in her Constitution. In a word, a blended bronze and granite portraiture of the final triumph of liberty and equality on American soil.

This Monument is not sectional, but is for the whole nation, and for all time, putting to record in enduring granite and imperishable bronze the great events in the great struggle for the national life, and representing the Union in the person of her prominent and patriotic citizens.

Here we behold the embodiment of the true ideas of justice, liberty, and equality—the sublime principles which underlie and pervade our American system, and to destroy which the late rebellion culminated and the assassin's hand was steeped in the blood of the martyr Lincoln.

Here, on American soil, this holy hitherhood first in the history of our race achieved their complete triumph and vindicated their celestial birth; and there, on the grandest of earth's Monuments, the glorious group shall stand crowned with laurels won from all the ages.

It may here be stated that this Monument was projected previous to President Lincoln's death, and that he expressed himself much pleased with it, and directed that the drawing be shown to the Secretary of State, "that he had traveled over Europe and was a judge of art."

After examining the plan, Mr. Seward said: "I have seen the principal monuments in Eu-

rope, and I recollect nothing so rich and grand as that would be carried out. In fact, Europe could not have such a monument, for she has not such a history."

Uniform and Universal Taxation.

It is well, and necessary, often to recall the position of the Democratic party upon the great questions before the people, as officially set forth by their National Convention—the more especially when this position is still constantly sanctioned by the organs of the party, their State conventions, and political leaders. Such is the fact in regard to the question of taxation. The party stands now where it did in 1868. Their National Convention of that year, which assembled in New York, adopted this as the fourth plank in their platform:

"We demand, Fourth, equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

W. M. TWEED'S New York convention, which re-nominated the present Copperhead Governor of that State, endorsed and approved this doctrine of uniform and universal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value." The Democratic members of Congress, at the last session, sanctioned it by voting against the Republican measure to remove the tax from "every species of property" except spirits and tobacco, or by dodging. The Copperhead press has very generally taken ground in favor of universal taxation.

We cannot conceive of a madder or more cruelly unjust and oppressive measure than this Copperhead-rebel policy of "equal taxation of every species of property," whether belonging to the rich or the poor, whether an article of absolute necessity or the most costly luxury. The Democratic "demand" is that the helpless widow's solitary cow and sole dependence must be taxed equally with the whiskey distiller's worthless production.

"Every species of property" embraces every conceivable article possessing any value, however small, from a paper of pins, a washtub, or a sewing machine to the silver plate and lordly mansion of a New York millionaire—from an acre of swamp land to the largest plantation—from the poorest needle-woman's cot-bedstead to the "blatant bondholder's" coach and four. It includes every implement the poorest man or woman needs for his or her daily labor, as well as the most extravagant articles of luxury; the dress, as well as the cow, the pig, the chair, or the stove of the woman who is dependent upon her daily labor for the daily bread of herself and children, like the bond of the richest and most purse-proud capitalist, must be subject to "equal taxation" when the Democratic party is voted into power.

Every article raised by the farmer, whether it be hay, corn, wheat, butter, eggs, poultry, fruit, potatoes, or vegetables of whatever kind, must be taxed, for the Democratic party so demand. And every cart or plow, every rake or spade, every axe or hammer he owns must share the same fate, because "equal taxation" is a Democratic principle. They are not satisfied that the Republican party have taken off the tax from every article except tobacco—spirits and tobacco. They demand that the tax shall be restored to every manufactured article, however small, to every agricultural product, to everything we eat, drink, wear, or read, embracing more than twenty thousand articles. The taxes on these articles, taken off by the Republican party, amounted to two hundred millions of dollars. That is Republicanism.

Democracy means the restoration of these taxes. It means to collect an equal tax on every species of property including Government bonds. As the Government tax, under the operations of this delightful Democratic policy would amount to about \$20,000,000 on its bonds, and about one hundred and fifty millions on the property of farmers, traders, mechanics, laborers, and poor women, these direct taxes will pay about three-fourths of all the direct taxes collected by the Government, to meet its ordinary expenses, and to pay the interest on the debt created by the Democratic rebellion.

The conclusion of the whole matter therefore is, that the Democratic party "demand" that the poor man's cottage or cabin and the rich man's mansion shall be taxed alike.

That the needle woman's and workman's implements of labor shall be taxed equally with the rich man's gold repeater or silver plate.

That the poor widow's cow and the rich man's blooded horses shall be taxed alike.

That the poor woman's rag carpet shall be taxed like the elegant lady's Tapestry or Wilton.

That the day-laborer's spade and the sportsman's yacht, shall be subject to equal taxation.

Whatever the Democracy may claim in regard to slavery and universal suffrage, they dare not assert that this question of "equal taxation" is one of the "dead issues," which they are trying to bury until after the election. In Congress no longer ago than last July they practically declared it a living and most important Democratic principle. And only a few days ago the New York Democracy declared the same thing in bold, unequivocal terms. From principle they are opposed to taxing whiskey, and are for equalizing that and the tobacco tax upon all the necessities as well as the luxuries of life.

These are momentous, startling facts, and we beseech our readers to reflect upon them calmly, but earnestly, and decide before the 8th of November whether they are in favor of this kind of "equal taxation."

We notice our Democratic exchanges are full of roosters and cannon since the late election. Why our friends should fill their papers with such acts after every election is a mystery. It cannot possibly be because they have gained a victory, for they have been doing it for ten years, and they are in about the same position, politically, now as at the commencement of that period. Why is it, then, that Democratic newspapers resort to roosters and cannon in October.

Ox "Col. Combs" has been nominated for Congress in the Third District of Tennessee by the rebel Democracy. And they have undoubtedly hit upon the right man, for he declared at the nominating convention: "I am a rebel, and am proud of it. A Conservative is a man that is on the fence. I repeat that I am no Conservative. I am a rebel Democrat." That man one will know where to find. He is not one of the kind of sneaking copperheads who work in the dark.

FRENCH reports of Prussian cruelty to their prisoners and to the French peasants turn out to be as false as French reports of great victories do. The former charges are positively denied by the various correspondents of the press at the head quarters of the Prussian armies.

Resignation of Secretary Cox.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, a paper neither friendly to President Grant nor very scrupulous in its statements, furnishes from this city a new version of the cause of General Cox's resignation of the Interior Department. If this statement be true, of which there is considerable room to doubt, it reflects much more credit on the President than on Secretary Cox. But the Sun's explanation is novel, and as it differs so widely from the statements of all other papers, we give it for what it is worth.

The whole trouble, according to the Sun, had its origin in the famous "McGARRAHAN Claim." This is a case arising out of conflicting titles to a valuable California mineral tract, worth six million dollars. It is becoming as notorious as the French spoliation, the Amistad, and the Alabama claims, by reason of its long pendency.

Opposed to McGARRAHAN's claim is that of a wealthy corporation, the Bank of California, which, under the name of the New Idria Quicksilver Company, has squatted on this mineral tract, and is working it up very rapidly. The United States District Court of California, SHERMAN SMITH and UHNER, and President LINCOLN have all awarded the property to McGARRAHAN, but he has been unable thus far to obtain a patent from the Land Office. The House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress passed a bill confirming his title; and the Judiciary Committee of the next Congress took up the case for re-examination after having obtained a promise from Secretary Cox that he would not issue a patent to the Quicksilver Company until Congress had disposed of the case.

The charge against Mr. Cox is that he disregarded this promise, listened to Mr. EVARTS' argument in behalf of the Mining Company, destroyed a patent issued by Mr. LINCOLN to McGARRAHAN, which was found secreted in the Land Office, and determined that a patent should be issued to the Mining Company. President Grant interfered and forbade the signing clerk of the Land Office to validate the patent until Congress had disposed of the case. Mr. Cox resented the interference, made it a condition of his remaining in the Cabinet, and on the President's refusal to withdraw his opposition, tendered his resignation.

While we pretend to know nothing about the facts personally, yet we are quite as willing to believe the fault is with Gen. Cox as with the President. Indeed we have a little better reason for our unlimited faith in Gen. Grant's integrity than in that of his enemies. At any rate we see no ground for the malignant abuse many so-called Republican papers have heaped upon him because Secretary Cox found it necessary to resign. They had better be sure they are right before going into spasms again over Gen. Grant's alleged injustice to any of his subordinates.

No Justification for Rebellions.

General Lee declared in a letter to his sister, written the very day he resigned his commission in the United States army to enter the rebel service, that the war was unnecessary. A. H. STEPHENS, the rebel Vice President, went a great deal farther than this, and declared it unjust and wrong, and that the attempt of the South "to overthrow such a Government as this is the height of madness, folly, and wickedness." In the Georgia Convention which met in January, 1861, to decide upon the question of secession, Mr. STEPHENS made an able speech against the measure. And as the Southern rebel press is still harping on aggressions by the Government which drove them into rebellion to vindicate their rights, we reproduce the following remarkable extracts from that speech. It can't be too widely circulated by the Southern loyal press:

"What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? Or what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer. While, on the other hand, let me show the facts which now stand as records in the history of our country."

"When we of the South demanded the slave trade, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked and demanded a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the return of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive-slave Law of 1850?"

"But do you reply, that in many instances they have violated this compact, and have not complied with their obligations? As individuals and local communities they may have done so, but not by the sanction of the Government, for that has always been true to Southern interests."

"And I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that it is the best and freest Government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of man, that the sun of Heaven ever shone upon."

"Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this is the height of madness, folly, and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

Progress of the War.

Though there has been almost constant fighting between small forces of Prussians and French, there has been no general battle for three weeks. The Prussians have captured several important French towns, and made steady progress in every direction towards the absolute subjugation of France. The French are disorganized and almost powerless, and yet they boast, and swagger, and threaten as boldly as ever. They are resolved, if we are to believe what they assert, to continue the war until there is not a man, woman, or child left alive to continue the fight. Paris is completely invested by the Prussians, and they have been quietly engaged for three or four weeks in completing their preparations for bombarding the city, which is daily expected to commence. How long the city will hold out, then, it will be hard to tell, probably not more than two months. Yet one day the French boast that they have provisions for two, the next for three, four, five months, &c. We shall learn in good time. Negotiations for peace are still talked of. But the French must be further humiliated first.

We have not a doubt that if colored voters in the Southern States which are to vote on the 8th of November are true to their own interests and to General Grant's administration, the Republicans will carry every one of those States. Colored friends! the power and therefore the responsibility is with you. Will you betray yourselves and your State into the hands of the rebel Democracy? We believe not. We are sure not.

Gov. Swann in 1868.

Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, who is now eating and sleeping with the colored men of Baltimore, declared, in a speech delivered at York, Pa., in 1868, as follows:

"Just as sure as you live, when you meet the negro from the protection of the Freedmen's Bureau and the military arm which now protects him, his sun will go down in darkness and oppression."

There is no doubt that the Democrats will carry out this bold threat by one of their leaders as soon as they secure the vote. As colored men in Maryland are going to vote for SWANN!

National Democratic Creed.

The Copperhead National Convention which met in New York in 1868 and nominated SEYMOUR and BLAIR adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void."

This is the creed of the National Democracy to-day, and it declares the purpose of that party to treat all those measures as null and void.

It would be hard to tell from the tone of some of the Republican papers South, in their notices of Lee's death whether he had fought on the side of the Government or against it. They seem to have forgotten all distinction between loyalty and treason. If he had been in Grant's place, he could hardly have received a warmer eulogy. This may be very generous, magnanimous, and all that. But when traitors are as highly honored as loyal men, and the virtue of patriotism is utterly ignored, there will be no stronger motives for fighting for the Government than anywhere else. Treason will be to odious, everywhere as it already has in the South, and patriotism to be honorable.

The Free Trade or Tariff Reform Republican (?) papers are chuckling largely over the defeat of such men as Gen. Schenck and Mr. Morrill, and boasting that "nearly every one" of the Republican candidates elected to Congress in Ohio are free tariff reformers, and "eleven, possibly twelve," of those elected in Pennsylvania. If this be true, it only proves how true tariff Republicans have been to the party in these States, and how treacherous the free trade Republicans. The former voted in good faith the whole ticket; the latter meanly stabbed all who differed from them on the subject.

We stated some time ago that a large number of colored men in Chestertown, Md., had made themselves freeholders and therefore voters at the charter election, by uniting in the purchase of a square foot of ground. It turns out that this was done to offset a similar trick by Senator Vickers, who it seems made a deed in this city a short time before conveying a square foot of ground to 94 white citizens of Chestertown. The colored men turned the tables upon him and achieved a Republican victory.

The rebel Democracy of South Carolina, having failed under the false name of "Reformers," to carry that State by fair voting, have resorted to violence and murder, destroying the ballot boxes, and assassinating Republicans. They commenced their bloody work at Laurens Court house where they broke open the armory and took all the guns of the militia, shot State constables Tyler, Cave and Leavy, and Representatives elect Crews and Perrin. The Governor will put four counties under martial law.

Under Republican management, through a period of ten years, the canals in New York State showed average annual surplus of \$2,964,000. Under Democratic management, last year, the receipts were \$1,458,983, and expenses, \$1,403,991, giving a surplus of only \$54,992, and yet these swindling scamps ask the people to give them the control of the general Government that they may have a chance to steal the Internal revenue taxes in the same proportion.

The Louisville Journal, a bitter Copperhead paper, and not in the habit of being even just to its opponents, says of Hon. B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky, the new Solicitor General, that "he is unquestionably one of the ablest lawyers in the State or nation, and that his appointment is a much better one than the President usually makes. Honorable and valuable as the position is, however, we doubt if Colonel Bristow will consent, by accepting it, to give up his profitable and growing practice here."

The New York Tribune publishes a list of subscriptions to the Free Trade League since the first of February last, amounting to more than forty thousand dollars, more than nine-tenths of which was contributed by foreign bankers, representatives of foreign steamship lines, or importers of foreign goods. It is eminently appropriate that men who are so thoroughly identified with foreign interests should furnish the sinews for the war against American industry.

The Government has paid to the Union soldiers engaged in putting down the Democratic rebellion five hundred millions of dollars in bounties.

The Money-Order System.

The report of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department will show that during the year ending June 30 last money-orders have been issued to the amount of \$34,054,054, an increase of about \$9,000,000 over the previous year. During the same period the amount of orders paid was \$33,558,740. The expenses of the money-order business during the year were \$145,362, and the receipts from fees \$235,255, leaving a balance of \$89,893, which is considerably more than sufficient to cover the expenses of the Money-order System of the Post Office Department and Auditor's Office, so that there is a balance of clear profit to the Government. An international money-order system was established last September between the United States and Switzerland, between which time and the close of the fiscal year \$22,159 in orders had been issued here, and \$20,045 issued in Switzerland, have been paid. These transactions are in gold, and everything passes through the exchange offices at New York and Basel.

There are one hundred and fifty post offices in the United States through which money can be transmitted to Switzerland. The only perplexing circumstance which has arisen in the transactions of the international system occurs in the settlement of the balances which may be due from the department in one country to that in the other. Thus at the close of the last quarter about \$900 was due the Swiss, which was paid by arrangement in a draft on Paris. Some \$1,150 are now due us, but there is trouble about the Paris drafts, and probably some other center of exchange will have to be substituted. Correspondence is now going on of a preliminary character, looking to the establishment of a money-order system between the United States and Great Britain. There appears to be no objection in any quarter, and it is made the best speech at the recent meeting on the court-house green is no consolation to me now in my gloom and calamity."

"After a good deal more of such twaddle in 'Billy's' ears, the News winds up with the following, which it places in the shape of a soliloquy in the penitent and forsaken 'William's' mouth:

"Alas, my Billy! I wish I had continued in my fair calling, and let politics and office-holders and office-hunters and carpet-baggers and scallawags alone, and had adopted and practiced upon the advice which my best friends have given me. The fact that my friends told me that I made the best speech at the recent meeting on the court-house green is no consolation to me now in my gloom and calamity."

"If 'William' made the 'best speech at the recent meeting,' it is pretty evident that the Chestertown Democracy have no show against him on the stump, and hence in true Democratic style the F. F.'s endeavor to get rid of his dangerous oratory by attacking his business. He made the best speech at the recent meeting on the court-house green is no consolation to me now in my gloom and calamity."

A COTTON FACTORY of Augusta, Ga., has just published its annual report. The capital stock of the company is \$600,000; consumption of cotton during the year, 2,907,575 pounds; cloth manufactured, 8,222,184 yards; hands employed, 489, to whom \$157,976 were paid in wages; net earnings, \$126,779, from which four dividends of five per cent. each were paid, and \$7,770 added to the surplus fund.

The Democracy and the New Voters.

From the Cecil Whig, October 15.

It is amusing to see shifts of the time-serving, office-hunting Democracy, in their numberless expedients, to secure a portion of the colored vote while they "let on" to despise and spurn that source of political strength, in the hope of detaching a part of the Republican vote, which they assume to be chary of "negro suffrage."

The colored people of Cecil county, are blessed with a fair share of book learning among their leading men, who have industriously educated the rest of their brethren in the rudiments of political knowledge. The Democracy, having carefully examined this field, and found it barren of making accessions to their ranks from the new voters, have adopted a line of policy which ignores and affects to turn the colored men from their political organization. The object of this transparent move is, as we have above ascribed, to win the hope of drawing a part of the Republican vote. But what will that real or imaginary vote think of the coquetting of the colored voters in other parts of the State with the national, revolutionary and void."

This is the creed of the National Democracy to-day, and it declares the purpose of that party to treat all those measures as null and void.

It would be hard to tell from the tone of some of the Republican papers South, in their notices of Lee's death whether he had fought on the side of the Government or against it. They seem to have forgotten all distinction between loyalty and treason. If he had been in Grant's place, he could hardly have received a warmer eulogy. This may be very generous, magnanimous, and all that. But when traitors are as highly honored as loyal men, and the virtue of patriotism is utterly ignored, there will be no stronger motives for fighting for the Government than anywhere else. Treason will be to odious, everywhere as it already has in the South, and patriotism to be honorable.

The Free Trade or Tariff Reform Republican (?) papers are chuckling largely over the defeat of such men as Gen. Schenck and Mr. Morrill, and boasting that "nearly every one" of the Republican candidates elected to Congress in Ohio are free tariff reformers, and "eleven, possibly twelve," of those elected in Pennsylvania. If this be true, it only proves how true tariff Republicans have been to the party in these States, and how treacherous the free trade Republicans. The former voted in good faith the whole ticket; the latter meanly stabbed all who differed from them on the subject.

We stated some time ago that a large number of colored men in Chestertown, Md., had made themselves freeholders and therefore voters at the charter election, by uniting in the purchase of a square foot of ground. It turns out that this was done to offset a similar trick by Senator Vickers, who it seems made a deed in this city a short time before conveying a square foot of ground to 94 white citizens of Chestertown. The colored men turned the tables upon him and achieved a Republican victory.

The rebel Democracy of South Carolina, having failed under the false name of "Reformers," to carry that State by fair voting, have resorted to violence and murder, destroying the ballot boxes, and assassinating Republicans. They commenced their bloody work at Laurens Court house where they broke open the armory and took all the guns of the militia, shot State constables Tyler, Cave and Leavy, and Representatives elect Crews and Perrin. The Governor will put four counties under martial law.

Under Republican management, through a period of ten years, the canals in New York State showed average annual surplus of \$2,964,000. Under Democratic management, last year, the receipts were \$1,458,983, and expenses, \$1,403,991, giving a surplus of only \$54,992, and yet these swindling scamps ask the people to give them the control of the general Government that they may have a chance to steal the Internal revenue taxes in the same proportion.

The Louisville Journal, a bitter Copperhead paper, and not in the habit of being even just to its opponents, says of Hon. B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky, the new Solicitor General, that "he is unquestionably one of the ablest lawyers in the State or nation, and that his appointment is a much better one than the President usually makes. Honorable and valuable as the position is, however, we doubt if Colonel Bristow will consent, by accepting it, to give up his profitable and growing practice here."

The New York Tribune publishes a list of subscriptions to the Free Trade League since the first of February last, amounting to more than forty thousand dollars, more than nine-tenths of which was contributed by foreign bankers, representatives of foreign steamship lines, or importers of foreign goods. It is eminently appropriate that men who are so thoroughly identified with foreign interests should furnish the sinews for the war against American industry.

The Government has paid to the Union soldiers engaged in putting down the Democratic rebellion five hundred millions of dollars in bounties.

The Money-Order System.

The report of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department will show that during the year ending June 30 last money-orders have been issued to the amount of \$34,054,054, an increase of about \$9,000,000 over the previous year. During the same period the amount of orders paid was \$33,558,740. The expenses of the money-order business during the year were \$145,362, and the receipts from fees \$235,255, leaving a balance of \$89,893, which is considerably more than sufficient to cover the expenses of the Money-order System of the Post Office Department and Auditor's Office, so that there is a balance of clear profit to the Government. An international money-order system was established last September between the United States and Switzerland, between which time and the close of the fiscal year \$22,159 in orders had been issued here, and \$20,045 issued in Switzerland, have been paid. These transactions are in gold, and everything passes through the exchange offices at New York and Basel.